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Chlidanotini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Systematic and faunistic data on Neotropical Tortricidae: Phricanthini, Tortricini, Atteriini, Polyorthini, Chlidanotini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & V. O. Becker

Abstract

30 species of the four above mentioned tribes of Tortricidae are recorded and discussed. The following 13 species are described as new; Atteriini: *Holoptygma braulio* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Anacrusis epidicta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *A. subruptimacula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *A. turrialbae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Sisurcana itatiaiae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *S. valida* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *S. atricaput* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Archipimima telemaco* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., Polyorthini: *Histura luteochlora* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Biclonuncaria parvuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Clonuncaria coronae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., Chlidanotini: *Ardeutica patillae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new species, distribution, Neotropic.

Datos sistem ticos y faun sticos sobre Tortricidae Neotropicales: Phricanthini, Tortricini, Atteriini, Polyorthini, Chlidanotini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se registran y discuten 30 especies de las cuatro tribus mencionadas de Tortricidae. Se describen como nuevas las siguientes 13 especies; Atteriini: *Holoptygma braulio* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Anacrusis epidicta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *A. subruptimacula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *A. turrialbae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Sisurcana itatiaiae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *S. valida* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *S. atricaput* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Archipimima telemaco* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., Polyorthini: *Histura luteochlora* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Biclonuncaria parvuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Clonuncaria coronae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., Chlidanotini: *Ardeutica patillae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, nuevas especies, distribuci n, Neotropical.

Introduction

The present paper constitutes a part of our series devoted to the systematics and faunistics of the Neotropical Tortricidae and is an extension of the similarly entitled series on the Cochylini (RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002).

Material

The paper is based on the specimens collected by the junior author chiefly in Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. The holotypes of the new species and other material studied are preserved in the Becker

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Collection. They will eventually be transferred to one of the museums in Brazil. Representatives of a few species originally from the Becker Collection have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Experimental Zoology, PAS, Krak w, Poland.

The numbers cited at the end of the labels are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the above mentioned collection; abbreviation GS reads - genitalia slide.

Systematics

PHRICANTHINI

Phricanthes flexilineana (Walker, 1863)

Material examined: One specimen from Mexico, Veracruz (Los Tuxtlas, 11-16-VI-1981), three specimens from Puerto Rico (Patillas, 590 m, VIII-1987); one from Cuba: S[an]tiago. Turguino, 470 m, 27/9-VII-1990; one from Brazil, Paran  (Igarape Acu, 2-I-1984).

Distribution: This species was described from Sri Lanka and its synonymies from Northern Queensland (*P. macroura* Lower, 1908) and Seychelles (*Australacleris memorabilis* Diakonoff, 1970). Judging on the present data it is widely distributed in the tropical parts both of North and South America.

Remarks: The male genitalia of the Mexican and Caribbean specimens are identical with the Australian (cf. COMMON 1965) but the Brazilian example differs from them in having longer and slenderer socii and broader subterminal parts of the arms of gnathos.

TORTRICINI

Acleris magnisignis Razowski & Becker, 2000 (Figs. 1, 2)

Material examined: Three males from Mexico: Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2330 m, 23-27-VII-1981.

Description: Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2): Subscaphium without process; socius subtriangular with proximal base; ventral incision of valva postmedian, rounded, followed by small lobe and delicate spined termination; aedeagus rather short, broad; cornuti five short spines.

Remarks: The male was unknown until the present. The examined specimens are labelled identically as the holotype.

Acleris supernova Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009 (Fig. 31)

Material examined: One female from Ecuador: Morona Indanza, 2800 m, 24-XII-1992.

Description: Female genitalia (Fig. 31): Papillae anales fused posteriorly; apophyses strong, rather short; sterigma plate-shaped, rounded proximally; ductus bursae membranous broad to beyond middle from where extends ductus seminalis; signum elongate, moderately sized.

Remarks: Described from East Cordillera of Ecuador (Province of Napo, Papallacta), collected at 2950 m.

ATTERIINI

Holoptygma lurida Meyrick, 1912

Material examined: One specimen from Costa Rica, Braulio Carillo, 1100 m, XII-1971.

Remarks: This species is known from Colombia (t. l.: San Antonio) and Ecuador. It was collected at the altitude of 1600 m (Province of Tungurahua).

***Holoptygma braulio* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Figs. 3, 4, 39)**

Holotype male: "Costa Rica, Braulio Carillo, 1100 m, VII-1981, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 44790."

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Description: Wing span 23 mm. Head dark yellow, antenna tinged orange; labial palpus ca 3, ferruginous; thorax yellow, base of tegula and crest tinged orange. Forewing broadest postmedially; cost weakly convex; termen not oblique, hardly convex; costal fold reaching end of vein R5, emarginate basally. Ground colour dark yellow basally tinged orange towards middle, mixed rust terminally; dots innumerable, brown; blackish spot at end of median cell. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing brownish slightly tinged orange, with weak, browner strigulae; cilia cream; basal line brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3, 4): Uncus slender, fairly long, bifid postmedially; socius broad; gnathos arm rather short, terminal plate large; valva broad with long costa and oblique caudal edge; sacculus slender, terminating in a distinct process; median part of transtilla with pair of median prominence; aedeagus longer than sacculus, slender; cornuti not found.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related and externally similar to *H. lurida* but *braulio* with long bifurcation of uncus, much longer free termination of sacculus and slender aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Archipimima labyrinthopa (Meyrick, 1932)

Material examined: Four specimens from Brazil: Curitiba, Paraná 10 and 25-X-1975 and 19-XI-1974.

Remarks: RAZOWSKI (2004) recorded it from Santa Catarina and figured its genitalia.

***Anacrusis epidicta* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 5, 6, 40)

Holotype male: "Brasil: Ba[hia], Camaca, 400-700 m, 21-30-IX-1991, V. O. Becker coll., coll. Becker 84376"; GS 1072.

Wing span 28 mm. Head brown; labial palpus 1,5, broad, yellowish brown, darker terminally; thorax brownish cream, collar dark brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; apex very short followed by small concavity; termen convex beyond this last. Ground colour pale cream brown dotted and strigulated brown and black (chiefly along dorsum). Markings brownish: postbasal fascia dotted dark brown, median fascia preserved at costa, much paler than postbasal fascia, not dotted; subapical blotch indistinct, paler than this last; white spot at end of median cell followed by an oblique series of black dots. Cilia brown dotted black, blackish at apex. Hindwing ochreous cream tinged brownish in anal and terminal area, paler basally; cilia concolorous with middle of wing with brown interruptions.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5, 6). Uncus long broadening terminally, no dorsal lobe at base of this last; socius large, oval; arm of gnathos delicate, terminal plate slender, rounded apically; valva elongate-oval, weakly sclerotized, tapering terminad from beyond middle; sacculus weak with terminad sclerite obliquely directed towards mid-valva; spiny lobe of transtilla submedian; aedeagus slender, weakly sclerotized terminally; cornuti a few broad, flat spines.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *A. russomitana* Razowski & Becker (2004) and *A. aerobatica* (Meyrick, 1917) but forewing without brown subterminal blotch and hindwing cream ochreous; male genitalia of *epidicta* distinct chiefly by terminal lobes of uncus tapering apically.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration; Greek: *ἐπί* - near; Latin: *dicta* (from *dico*) - marked.

Anacrusis aerobatica (Meyrick, 1917)

Material examined: One male from Ecuador: Past.[aza], Mera, 1300 m, XII-1992.

Remarks: Described from San Antonio, Colombia. Female from this locality recorded by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2004).

***Anacrusis subruptimacula* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs 32, 41)

Holotype female: "Ecuador: Carchi Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-1-I-1993, V. O. Becker coll.; [105278]"; GS 22604.

Description: Female. Wing span ca 30 mm. Head and thorax creamish. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa curved outwards basally, weakly concave subapically; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish cream, whitish costally, suffused brown dorsally and postmedially; diffuse strigulation brown and grey. Markings dark brown consisting of postbasal fascia broadening at anal vein, postmedian bracket-shaped marking accompanied by small blotch at cubital edge of median cell, small strigulae at costa and near termen at end of incision, and brown mark at tornus. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing cream tinged brownish, brownish on peripheries; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32): Sterigma large with rounded latero-proximal lobes, weakly sclerotized between these last; ductus bursae long, slender except for proximal part; antrum weakly differentiated; signum large, funnel like blade.

Diagnosis: Close to Ecuadoran *A. ruptimacula* Dognin, 1904 (the female genitalia of the type illustrated by RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2004) but this species with much longer ductus bursae, median position of ductus seminalis on this last, large blade of signum and large proximal lobes of sterigma.

Anacrusis securiferana (Walker, 1866) (Figs. 7, 8, 33, 42, 43)

Material examined: Three specimens from Brazil: Curitiba, Paraná, 920 m, 10-II-1975; Brusque, Santa Catarina, 100 m, 15-20-I-1983; São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7-I-1983.

Remarks: Described from Brazil. Male (Figs. 7, 8) and female (Fig. 33) genitalia of our specimens illustrated.

Anacrusis atroparsana Zeller, 1877

Material examined: One female from Brazil: Brusque, Santa Catarina, 20-I-1968.

***Anacrusis turrialbae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 9, 10, 44, 45)

Holotype male: "Costa Rica, Turrialba, 600 m, 25-III-1973, V. O. Becker coll."; GS 1430; Allotype female labelled as above but dated 10-IV-1973. Paratypes: Numerous specimens from Costa Rica: Turrialba, 600 m, in III-IV-V-VI and IX, between 25-III-1973 and 26-XI-1971.

Description: Male. Wing span 27 mm. Head rust brown, labial palpus 1; thorax greyish brown; tegula paler, collar brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen rather not oblique, hardly depressed beneath apex. Ground colour to middle and in dorsal third brownish grey forming spots delicately cream edged; postmedian are more rust, costa darker; subtriangular brownish rust blotch extending from mid-costa to before dorsum; orange blotch subterminally tinged rust proximally and costally where extending, edged white; grey spots costal to the latter broadly edged white; a few white dots near tornus. Cilia rust, brown basally and at tornus. Hindwing brown edged orange; cilia brown mixed orange from beneath apex to anal field.

Female: Wing span 31 mm. Head and collar dark chestnut brown, remaining part of thorax brownish. Forewing costa convex basally; termen weakly concave beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour brown ferruginous with some browner transverse lines, browner postmedially, grey in costal area beyond median fascia. The latter dark brown to middle, paler rust brown towards dorsum, followed by dark brown oval, white edged spot. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing brown, orange terminally. Cilia rust orange, dark brown at apex, brown anal.

Variation: Paler and darker specimens; males 25-28 mm, often with distinct whitish strigulation of ground colour on basal half of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 9, 10): Uncus convex dorsally then tapering, with postmedian prominences ventrally; socius with slender terminal part and subterminal lobe of mesal edge; arms of gnathos rather short; valva broad; sacculus with free termination; dorsal part of transtilla forming two flat lobes; aedeagus moderate, slightly convex ventrally; coecum penis large; cornuti several short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34): Ventral lobes of sterigma large, rounded submedian lobes elongate; cingulum short; signum with broad basal sclerite and short blade.

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Diagnosis: Extremely similar to *A. aulaeodes* (Meyrick, 1926) from Colombia (described from Mt Tolima, 5600') but *turrialbae* male with white costal edge of terminal orange blotch angulate submedially, proximal edge of this blotch almost straight, and dorsal part of transtilla divided into two moderate lobes. Female similar to *A. nephrodes* (Walsingham, 1914) but *turrialbae* with weakly convex postmedian termen, rust shade of the forewing, and short blade of signum.

Anacrusis piriferana (Zeller, 1877) (Figs. 45, 46)

Material examined: Numerous specimens from Costa Rica: Turrialba, 600 m, collected between 21-II and 4-XI (through II, IV, V, VI in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973). One specimen bred from *Cedrella odorata* L.

Remarks: Described from Panama (Chiriqui). CLARKE (1958) synonymized Venezuelan *Cacoecia geographica* Meyrick, 1912 with *Grapholitha piriferana* Zeller, 1877). The types examined. BROWN (2005) placed both in the synonymy of *A. stapiana* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) from Amazonas, Brazil but this requires a reconsideration and re-examination of the Brazilian examples.

Anacrusis rhizosema (Meyrick, 1931)

Material examined: Three specimens from Brazil, Santa Catarina: Brusque, 100 m, 15-20-I-1983; Quatro Barras, Banhado, 850 m, 6-V-1970 and Cachoeira do Macacu, 600 m, 13-X-1985.

Remarks: This species was described from São Paulo, Brazil. The holotype was illustrated by RAZOWSKI (1964 (genitalia), 2010 (adult).

Tinacrusis patulana (Walker, 1863)

Material examined: One female from Costa Rica, Turrialba, 600 m, 13-VIII-1972.

Remarks: This specimen fits well the female holotype (coll. Natural History Museum London) from Oaxaca, Mexico. In the collection there are also a few males, most probably conspecific with this female.

Tinacrusis sebasta (Walsingham, 1914)

Material examined: 16 males and females from Mexico, Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m, 23-27-VI-1981; Gómez Farias, Tamaulipas, 1200 m, 26-V-1997; Veracruz, Zongolica, 1400 m, 27-X-1973.

Templemania sarorthrura (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

Material examined: Four specimens from Mexico, Vera Cruz: Tenejapan, 1300 m, 28-X-1973 and Las Minas, 2200 m, 5-VI-1997.

Templemania millistriata (Walsingham, 1914)

Material examined: Three specimens from Mexico, Veracruz: Cofre de Parote, 3300 m, 4-VI-1997.

Templemania animosana (Busck, 1907)

Material examined: Two specimens from Mexico, Veracruz: Zongolica, 1400 m, 27-X-1973; one specimen from Huatusco, 1300 m, 19-23-VIII-1981.

Sisurcana llaviucana Razowski & Pelz, 2007

Material examined: Two specimens from Ecuador, Azuay (Cajas, 3150 m, 23-XII-1992).

Remarks: This species was described from Laguna Llaviuco, Azuay and Loja Province; also known from Zenen Alto, Loja (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK 2008).

Sisurcana rufograptia Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2009

Material examined: One male from Ecuador, Morona, Indanza, 2800 m, 24-XII-1992.

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Remarks: This species was described from Tungurahua Province where it was collected at 3000 m.

Sisurcana rhora Razowski & Becker, 2004

Material examined: An additional male specimen from the type locality.

Remarks: Known also from the Loja and Morona-Santiago Provinces (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, 2008).

Sisurcana brasiliana Razowski, 2004

Material examined: Fourty specimens from Brazil: Banhado, Quatro Barras, 800 m, 28-XI-1970 and 850 m, 8-I-1970, 27-II-1970; Morro de Meio, 8-I-1970; Marumbi, 500 m, 21-XI-1970, all Paraná; Rio Negro, 800 m, 25-VIII-1970.; Brusque, 6-IX-1970; Rio Vermelho, both Santa Catarina.

***Sisurcana itatiaiae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs 11, 12, 48)

Holotype male: "Brasil: R[io de] J[aneiro], Pq. Nat. Itatiaia, 1700 m, 19-X-1985 V. O. Becker coll."; [66498]; GS 22005. Paratypes from same state: Nova Friburgo, 1000 m, 14-X-1985; [66153] and two labelled as the holotype but two of them collected at 2400 m, 18-X-1985, [66333] and 19-X-1985 [66332].

Description: Wing span 22 mm (in one paratype 16,5 mm). Head cream tinged brownish; labial palpus ca 2,5 pale brownish; thorax creamish. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminad; costa curved basally; termen concave beneath apex, then somewhat oblique. Ground colour creamish with pale ferruginous suffusion in dorsal and, partly, terminal parts of wing where also a darker strigulation occurs; sparse, minute brown dots all over surface of wing, blackish dots along costa. Markings: dark brown postbasal spot; grey costal remnants of median fascia and medio-subterminal spots both dotted blackish; subapical spots small, grey. Cilia (damaged) concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish cream with numerous pale brownish grey strigulae and darker row of spots along vein M1; cilia whitish.

Variation: Paratype Nr. 66153 with weak markings and pale ferruginous subdorsal suffusion from wing base. Another paratype with traces of suffusions and markings.

Male genitalia (Figs. 11, 12): Uncus except for base very slender; socius long, tapering terminad; terminal plate of gnathos long; valva broad with long caudal edge; sacculus simple; spiny prominences of dorsal edge of transtilla well separated from one another; aedeagus about half length of costa of valva; cornuti numerous short and one twice longer spine.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is close to *S. brasiliana* Razowski, 2004 from Santa Catarina, Brazil but *itatiaiae* pale coloured (whitish not brownish) with long uncus and large dorsal lobes of transtilla.

Etymology: This name refers to the type locality.

***Sisurcana valida* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 13, 14, 49)

Holotype male: "Brasil: R[io de] J[aneiro], Itatiaia, 2100 m, 25-I-1993, V. O. Becker"; GS 288. Paratype, an identically labelled male.

Description: Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax cream with slight brownish admixture, labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing fairly broad; costa weakly concave; termen slightly oblique, not sinuate. Ground colour cream with pale yellowish brown admixture; strigulation brownish; dots sparse, black and brownish. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream, mixed brownish on periphery; strigulation dense, brownish; cilia cream. Group of dense blackish scales on costa postmedially.

Variation: Paratype with trace of brownish median fascia and a subterminal group of four black median dots.

Male genitalia (Figs. 13, 14): Uncus slender, long; socius large, drooping; gnathos slender with long terminal plate; valva broad to middle, then tapering terminad; sacculus simple; small fold on disc

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of valva at the end of the latter; lobes of transtilla broad, rounded, finely spined; aedeagus rather short; cornuti fairly long.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is related to *itatiaiae* but is distinct by broad, brownish cream forewing and broad dorsal lobes of transtilla.

Etymology: The specific name refers with the affirmation of its position; Latin: *validus* - valid.

***Sisurcana atricaput* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 15, 16, 50)

Holotype male: "Brasil: P[a]R[aná], Telemaco Borba 750 m, 13-19-X-1995, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 97742"; GS 233.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head, scape of antenna and collar blackish, labial palpus ca 1.5, yellow brown, blackish terminally; thorax brownish yellow. Forewing broadest medially; costa convex; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour brownish yellow with more ferruginous suffusions and sparse brown scales. Markings reduced to two small, blackish spots near mid-costa. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing white cream with indistinct, grayer strigulae; cilia paler than wing. No costal group of scent scales.

Male genitalia (Figs. 15, 16): As with *valida*, with slightly longer neck between dorsal lobes of transtilla.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This new species is very closely related with *valida* but is much smaller, without hindwing costal patch of scent scales; it may be easily distinguished by blackish head, collar and forewing femora. Male genitalia as in *valida*.

Etymology: This specific epithet refers to the colouration of the head.

***Sisurcana vermelhana* Razowski, 2004**

Material examined: Two males from Brazil: São Paulo, 1000 m, 29-I-1993. Described from Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina; one male from São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7-I-1983.

Remarks: This species was described from the state of Santa Catarina.

***Sisurcana polychondra* Razowski & Becker, 2004**

Material examined: One additional male from the type locality (Ecuador: Morona, Indanza, 24-XII-1992), same date.

***Sisurcana labyrinthopa* (Meyrick, 1932)**

Material examined: One male and two females from Brazil: Curitiba, Paraná, 920 m, 25-X-1975.

***Archipimima telemaco* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 17, 18, 51)

Holotype male: "Brasil: PR [Paraná], Telemaco Borba, 750 m, 13-19-X-1995, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 97739"; GS 0235.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus ca 1,5 brownish cream; thorax pale cream slightly tinged brown, collar brown. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex in basal third, then tolerably straight; apex short, pointed; termen not oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish with some whitish cream parts, suffusions weak, brownish; dots brown. Markings reduced to brown costal suffusions. Cilia brownish. Hindwing greyish brown, creamer at costa, dotted brown. Cilia cream with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17, 18): Uncus slender with broad base; socius elongate; terminal plate of gnathos long; valva fairly broad with long costa; sacculus simple, as long as transtilla; dorsal lobes of this last large, spiny medially; aedeagus long, slender; coecum penis long.

Female not known.

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Diagnosis: This species is close to *A. cosmoscelis* (Meyrick, 1932) and *A. consentanea* Razowski, 2004 from Santa Catarina, Brazil but the aedeagus of *telemaco* much longer and slenderer, and dorsal lobes of transtilla flat, well distanced from one another.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Sisurcana citrochyta (Meyrick, 1926)

Material examined: Two males from Napo Province, Ecuador: Mishualli, 450 m, XII-1992.

Remarks: Described from Ecuador, recorded by RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004, 2007) and RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2004); adult and genitalia illustrated.

POLYORTHINI

Histura luteochlora Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Figs. 19, 20, 35, 52, 53)

Holotype male: "Brasil: D[istrito]F[ederal], Planaltina, 1400 m, 15.35' S 47.42' W, 14-II-1984, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 5601"; GS 401. Paratype female, similar label, date: VIII-1983, coll. Becker 41280; GS 396.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head cream, labial palpus ca 3, spotted blackish; thorax cream yellow (rubbed). Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminad; costa uniformly distinctly convex; termen hardly concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream suffused and diffusely spotted green. Markings ill-preserved, green with black dots and larger marks consisting of basal blotch well visible at costa, remnants of median fascia, weak terminal marking and some three spots at costa posteriorly. Cilia probably yellowish green with brown remnants at tornus. Hindwing pale brown; cilia (remnants) paler.

Variation: Female ground colour of forewing green, with sparse white dots and somewhat larger black dots. Markings black except for median part of median fascia which is brownish grey marked black. Cilia grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 19, 20): Uncus rather short, slender, broadening basally; socius long; arm of gnathos and its terminal plate slender; valva oval; sacculus short, simple; transtilla with an arched sclerite; aedeagus short, broad at zone, strongly tapering ventro-terminad; coecum penis slender, moderately long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 35): Sterigma small with short proximal, sclerotized part and posterior lateral slender arms; ductus bursae long, without sclerites; corpus bursae small; signum absent.

Diagnosis: This species, greenish in colouration of the forewing, is closest to *H. cuprata* but *luteochlora* valva is devoid of postbasal thorn and the aedeagus is short, very broad. Female differs from *cuprata* in absence of simple ductus bursae, without cestum and coils.

Histura cuprata (Meyrick, 1917) (Fig. 54)

Material examined: One specimen from Brazil (Federal District: Planaltina, 1400 m, 15-III-1985).

Remarks: This species was described from British Guiana and recorded by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1984) from the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. The Brazilian females hardly differ from the holotype but the males should also be compared for a proper identification.

Histura boliviana Razowski, 1984 (Fig. 55)

Material examined: One male from Ecuador (Morona Indanza, 2800 m, 24-XII-1992).

Remarks: The male genitalia of this specimen do not differ from the type. Externally it is somewhat different, hence the specimen is figured.

Histura berylla Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Figs 21, 22, 36, 56, 57)

Holotype male: "Mexico: Veracruz, Est. Biol. Tuxtla, 11-16-VI-1981, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 42434. Paratype female, same label.

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Description: Wing span 10 mm. Head greenish, labial palpus paler with whitish, long terminal joint; thorax green. Forewing slender; costa convex at base, then rather straight; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour greenish with green diffuse parts; some small groups of erect scales present. Markings green: Median fascia interrupted subcostally, mixed grey and blackish grey in dorsal half followed by broad fascia connected with subapical blotch, green with some brownish grey spots. Cilia green. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia similar.

Variation: Female (wing span 15 mm): Darker green than the male, with rather weak brownish grey elements.

Male genitalia (Figs. 21, 22): Basal half of uncus broad, posterior part slender, rounded apically; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate broad; valva oval; sacculus simple; aedeagus moderately short and broad.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36): Sterigma small with extending anteostial part and slender latero-posterior parts; ductus bursae long, slender; signum absent.

Diagnosis: This species is related with *boliviana* as its male genitalia show but externally it is completely different; *berylla* has also broad terminal part of uncus, shorter, oval valva, and broad aedeagus. Facies of this species is similar to *H. euchlorana* (Walsingham, 1914) from Tabasco, Mexico but *euchlorana* lacks abdomen.

Etymology: The name refers to the colouration of the forewing.

Remarks: There is a possibility that *berylla* is very closely related to *euchlorana* but this cannot be stated on the habitus of these species. The new species has, however, less oblique termen of the forewing and different shape and shade of the markings.

Biclonuncaria dalbergiae Razowski & Becker, 1993

Material examined: One specimen from Nova Friburgo, State of Rio de Janeiro, 800 m, 22-I-1993.

Remarks: Described from the Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Paraná, and Santa Catarina.

Biclonuncaria alota Razowski & Becker, 1993 (Figs. 23, 24, 58)

Material examined: Several specimens from Brazil: Curitiba, Quatro Barras, 920 m, 18-30-XI-1970 and 30-VI-1975.

Description: Male genitalia (Figs 23, 24). Arms of uncus long, slender; terminal lobes of arm of gnathos broad postbasally, slender in distal half; valva expanding terminad; sacculus slender, with distinct terminal thorn; aedeagus short, broad.

Remarks: This species was described from Curitiba, Paraná from a single female. The male was unknown until now. From *dalbergiae* this species differs chiefly in much longer arms of uncus, broad lobes of gnathos and broad aedeagus.

Biclonuncaria residua Razowski & Becker, 1993

Material examined: One male from the type locality (Brazil: Minas Gerais, Sete Lagoas, 720 m, 15-V-1974).

***Biclonuncaria parvuncus* Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Figs. 25, 26, 59)**

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas] G[erais], Nova Lima, 850 m, 20-X-1994, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 93098"; GS 331.

Description: Wing span ca 12 mm. Head whitish cream, labial palpus 1.5, thorax greyish. Forewing slender; costa weakly bent postmedially; termen distinctly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream with weak yellowish brown admixture; markings indistinct browner seen in costal area; row of erect cream scales along atrophied posterior edge of median fascia; a few brownish dots present. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing cream slightly mixed brownish apically; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 25, 26): Arms of uncus short; socius vestigial, triangular; arm of gnathos

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very long, slender; valva broad; costa convex, ribbed; sacculus long, broad with terminal part typical of the genus; distal part of fold marked with minute spines; transtilla arch-shaped, broad basally; aedeagus long, slender, well sclerotized; one short cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species resembles *dalbergiae* but is more brownish cream in shade; male genitalia of *parvuncus* differ from all known species (e. g. *residua*, *alota*) in having very short uncus and long, slender, fully sclerotized aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the size of the uncus; Latin: *parvus* - small.

***Clonuncaria coronae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 27, 28, 37, 60)

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[er]ais, Caraca, 1300 m, 25-X-1994, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 93543"; GS 426. Paratype female, same label.

Description: Wing span 11 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus 1.5; thorax and ground colour of forewing brownish cream, suffusions and strigulation somewhat darker. Markings indistinct: Median fascia in form of vestigial yellow brown dorsal suffusion marked by a few blackish dots; some black dots subterminally. Cilia creamish. Hindwing cream brown; cilia dirty cream.

Variation: Female 12 mm, darker than the male; forewing with blackish dots formed by erect scales.

Male genitalia (Figs. 27, 28): Uncus bifid postmedially; socius reduced; arms of gnathos with terminal processes, connected by means of slender band; valva broad postmedially with costa armed with large, hooked plate followed by a series of 6 short spines; spine of sacculus on elongate process; transtilla broad with triangular bases and subbasal pocket like lobes; aedeagus moderate, rather slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37): Postostial sterigma elongate-triangular, anteostial part short; antrum large, broad with two posterior sacs; ductus bursae long; four spiny signa present.

Diagnosis: This is the second species in the genus differing from the type-species, *C. cimoliptera* Razowski & Becker, 1993 in brownish cream (not green) colouration of forewing, short processes of gnathos, large dorsal lobe of valva followed by a row of spines, and short postostial parts of sterigma.

Etymology: The name refers to the series of spines of valva; Latin: *corona* - a crown.

***Ardeutica patillae* Razowski & Becker, sp. n.** (Figs. 29, 30, 61, 62)

Holotype female: "Puerto Rico: Patillas, 590 m, VII-1987, V. O. Becker coll.; coll. Becker 71530"; GS 68257. Paratypes two identically labelled females.

Description: Wing span 18 mm (male 17 mm). Head yellowish brown; thorax brown with dark brown proximal marks; labial palpus 4, brown terminally. Forewing not expanding terminad, broadest postbasally; costa strongly convex at base, then weakly so; termen obliquely straight. Ground colour brownish with some fine white dots; two larger white spots at costa near middle. Markings diffuse ill-defined, dark brown; groups of erect scales typical of the genus. Cilia yellowish brown with brown parts. Hindwing brownish with elongate apex; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 29, 30): Uncus short, slender; socius moderately long; arm of gnathos slender; valva large, slightly expanding terminad, rounded caudally; transtilla arched; aedeagus small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38): Papilla analis fairly broad; sterigma rather large, well sclerotized proximally, with rounded latero-proximal corners; sclerite of antrum short followed by a subterminal subterminal broadening of ductus bursae; large, sclerotized broadening of submedian part of ductus bursae; no other sclerites of bursa copulatrix found.

Diagnosis: *A. patillae* is closely related with Panaman *A. glaucotes* (Walsingham, 1914) and *A. parmata* Razowski, 1984 from Costa Rica but *patillae* with small, slender aedeagus, well sclerotized proximal edge of sterigma, and strong median sclerite of ductus bursae.

SYSTEMATIC AND FAUNISTIC DATA ON NEOTROPICAL TORTRICIDAE

Ardeutica melidora Razowski, 1984

Material examined: One male from B.V.I. Tortola, Mt. Sage 460 m, 13-15-VII-1987, V. O. Becker and S. E. Miller.

Remarks: This species was described from Sierra del Cobre, Cuba.

CHLIDANOTINI

Auratonota tessellata Razowski & Becker, 1999

Material examined: One male from Brazil: Nova Friburgo, State of Rio de Janeiro, 800 m, 22-I-1993.

Remarks: Described from Brazil (Jacupiranga, State of São Paulo, same altitude).

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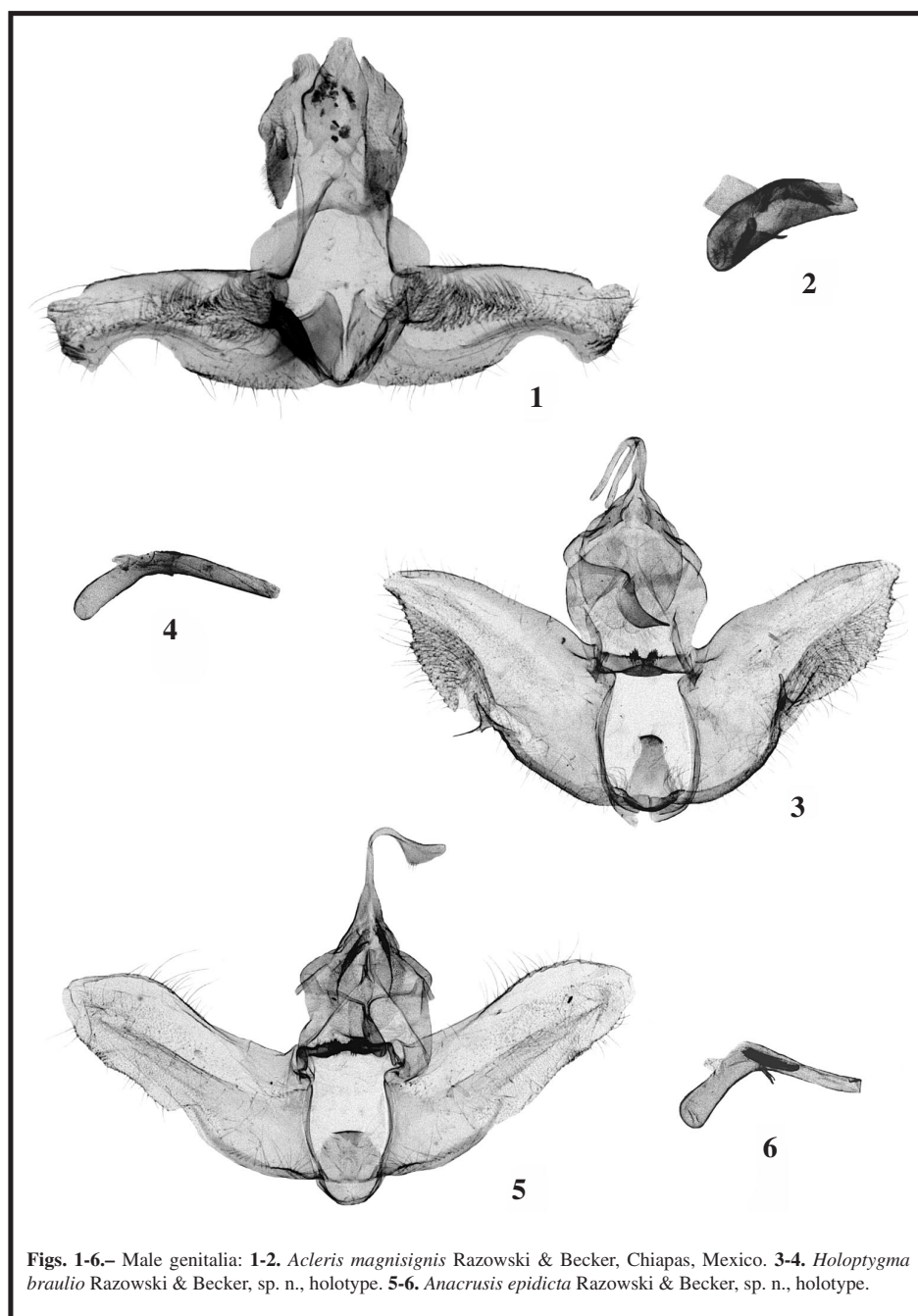
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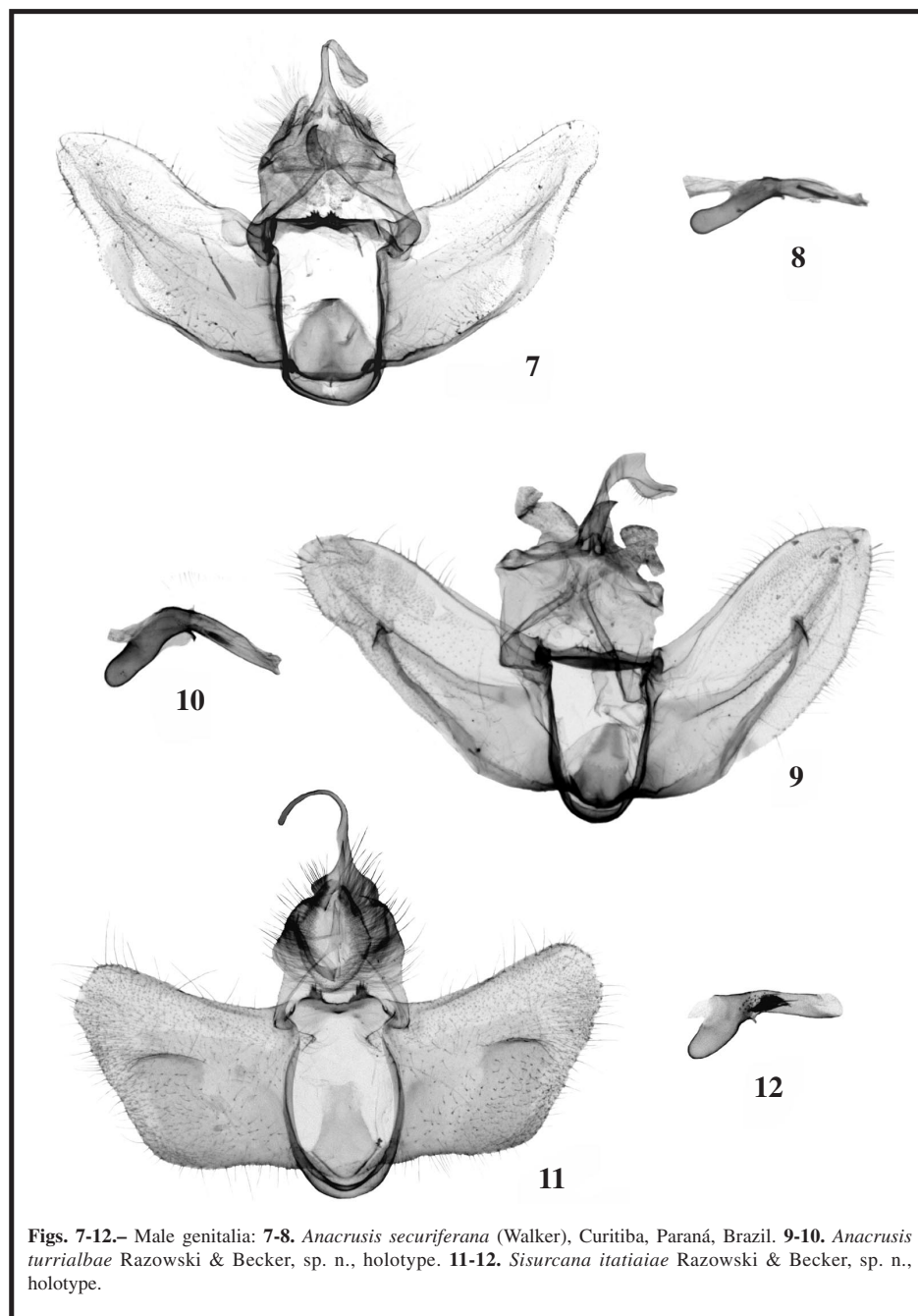
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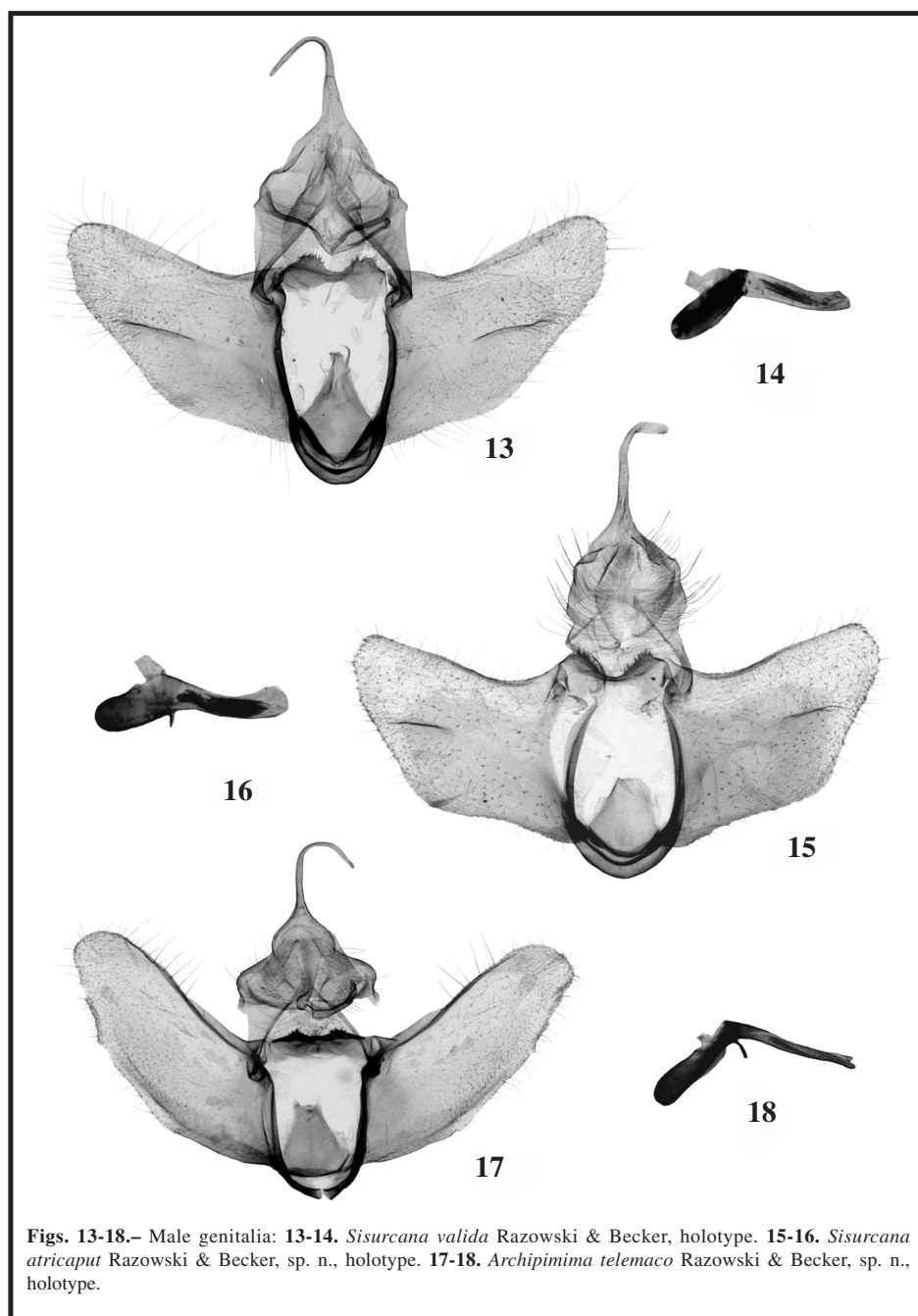
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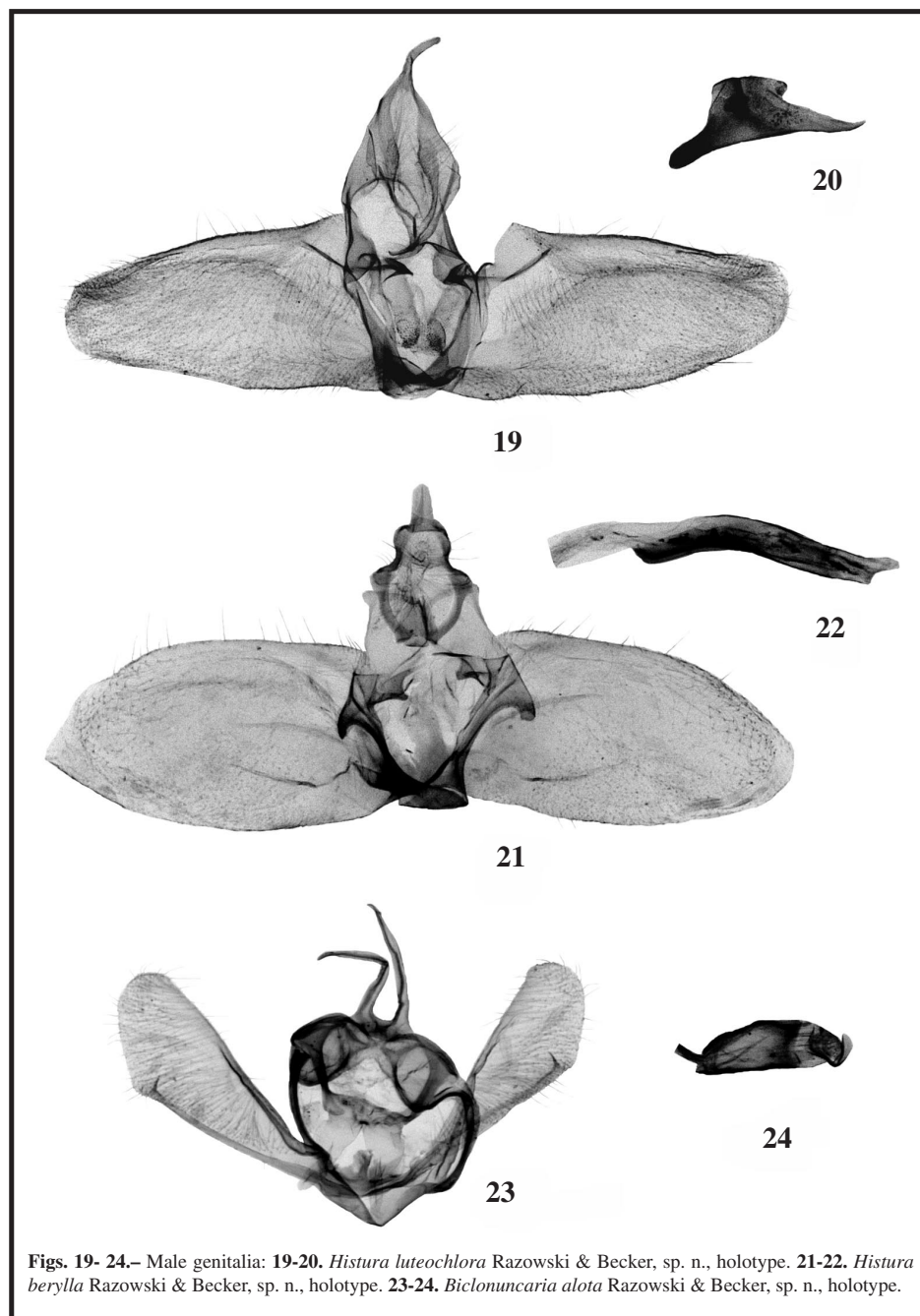
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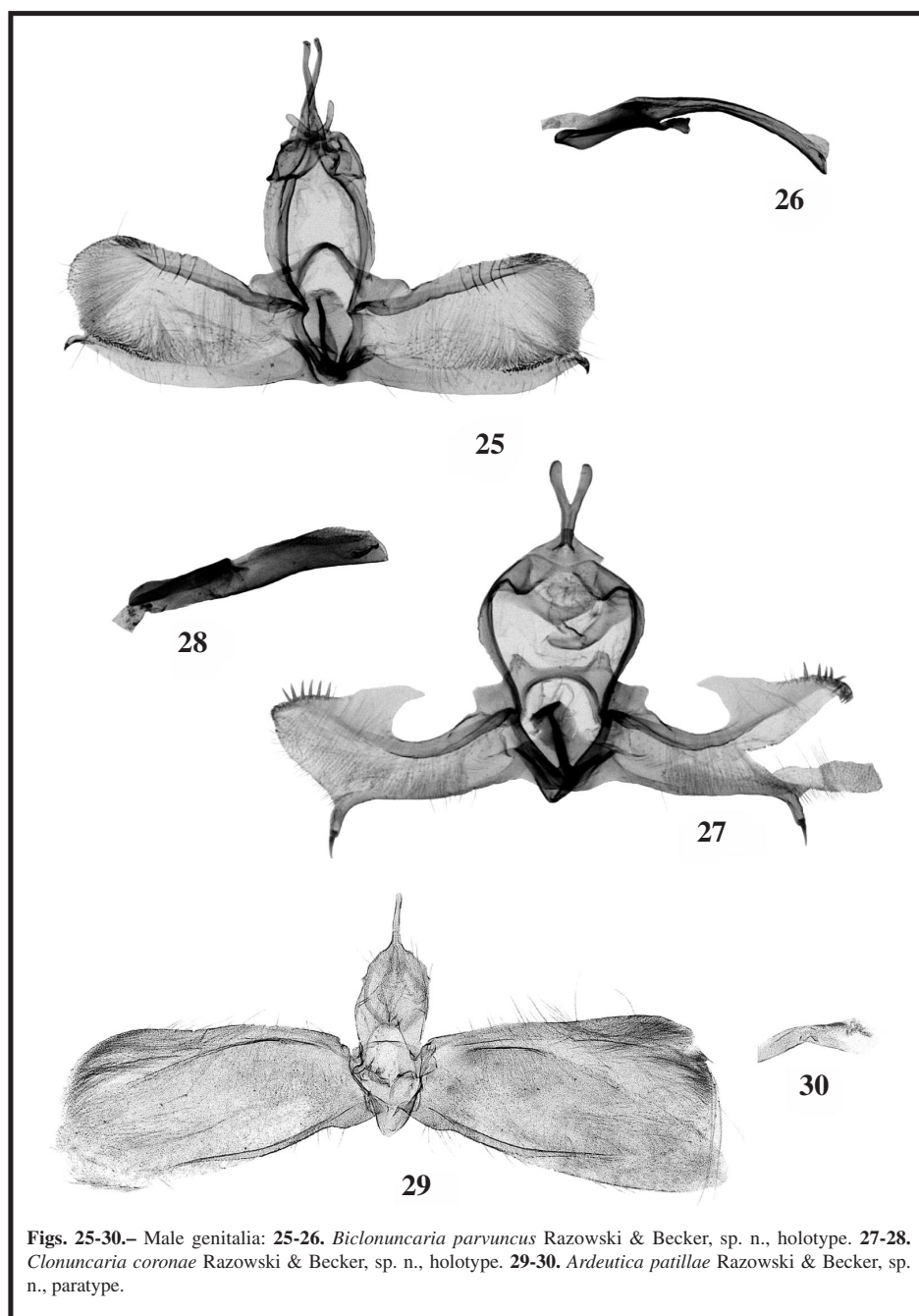
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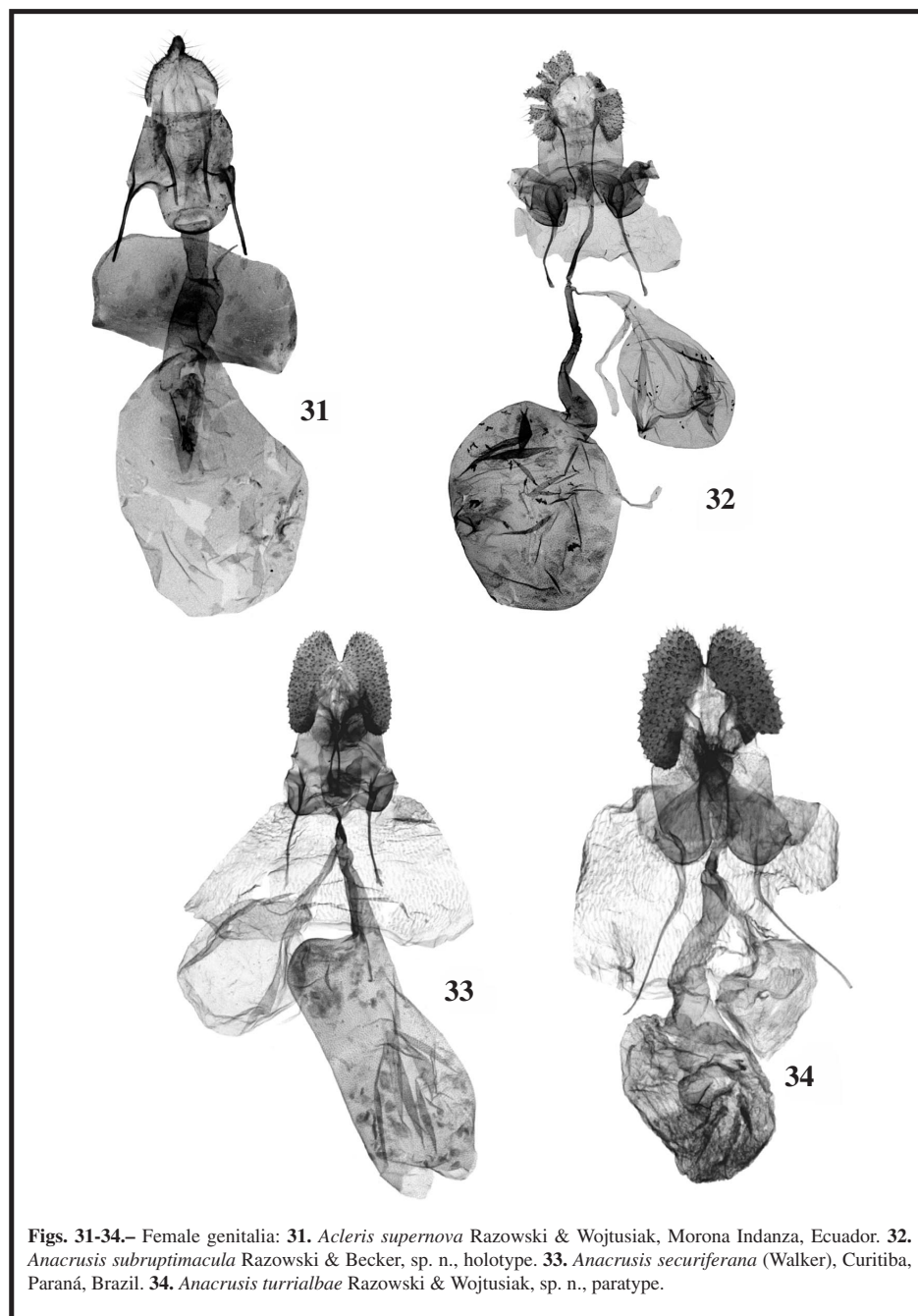
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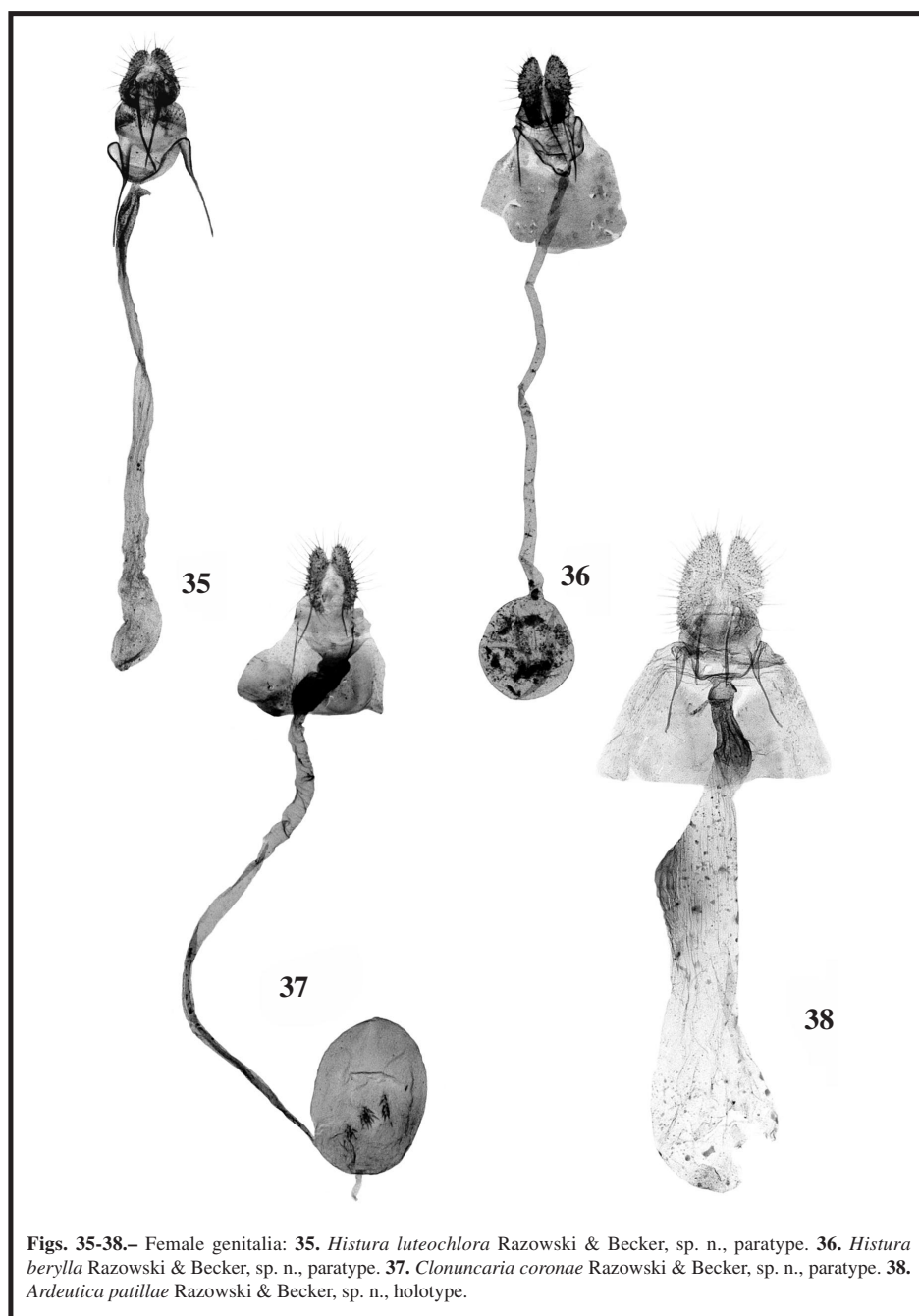
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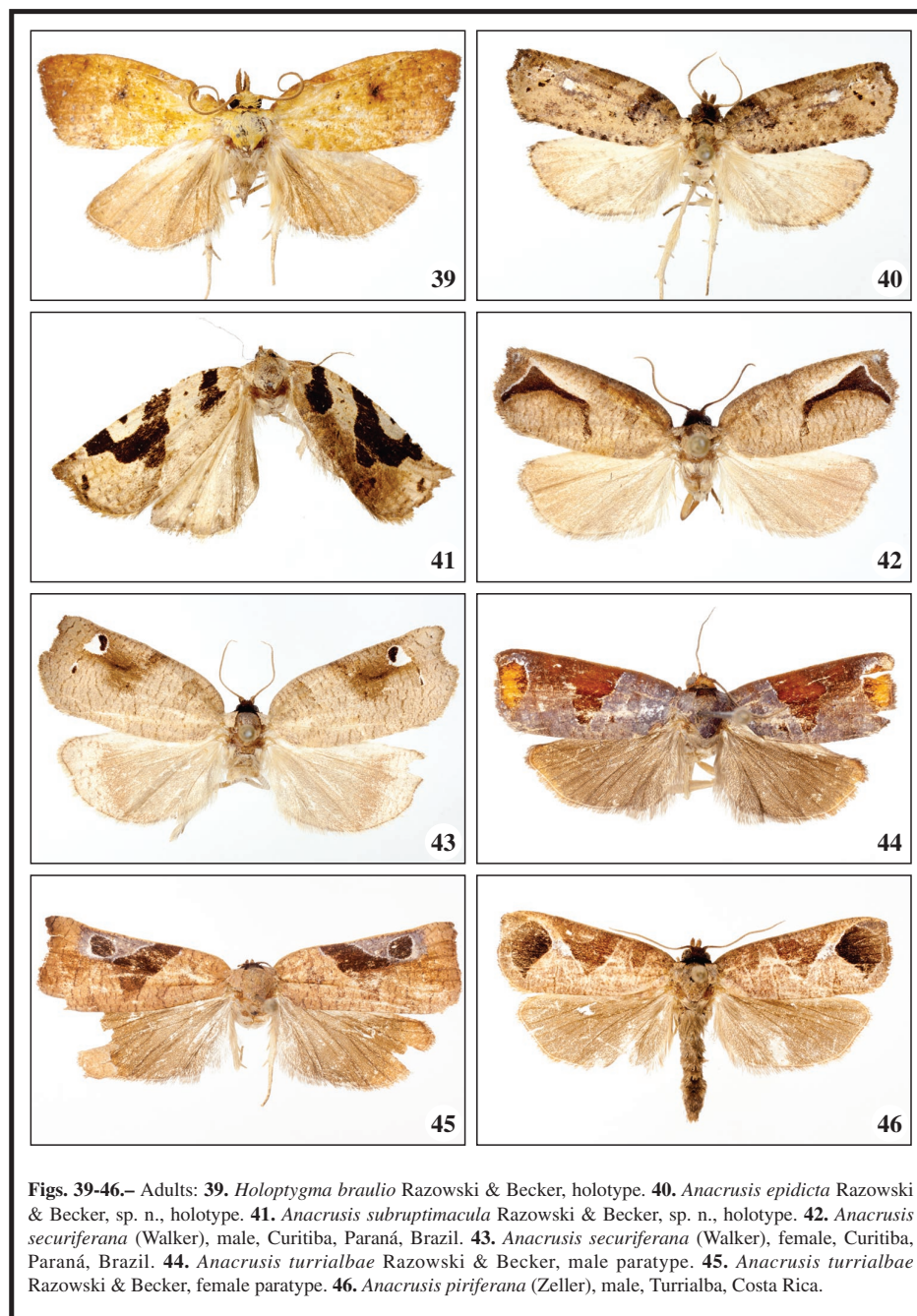
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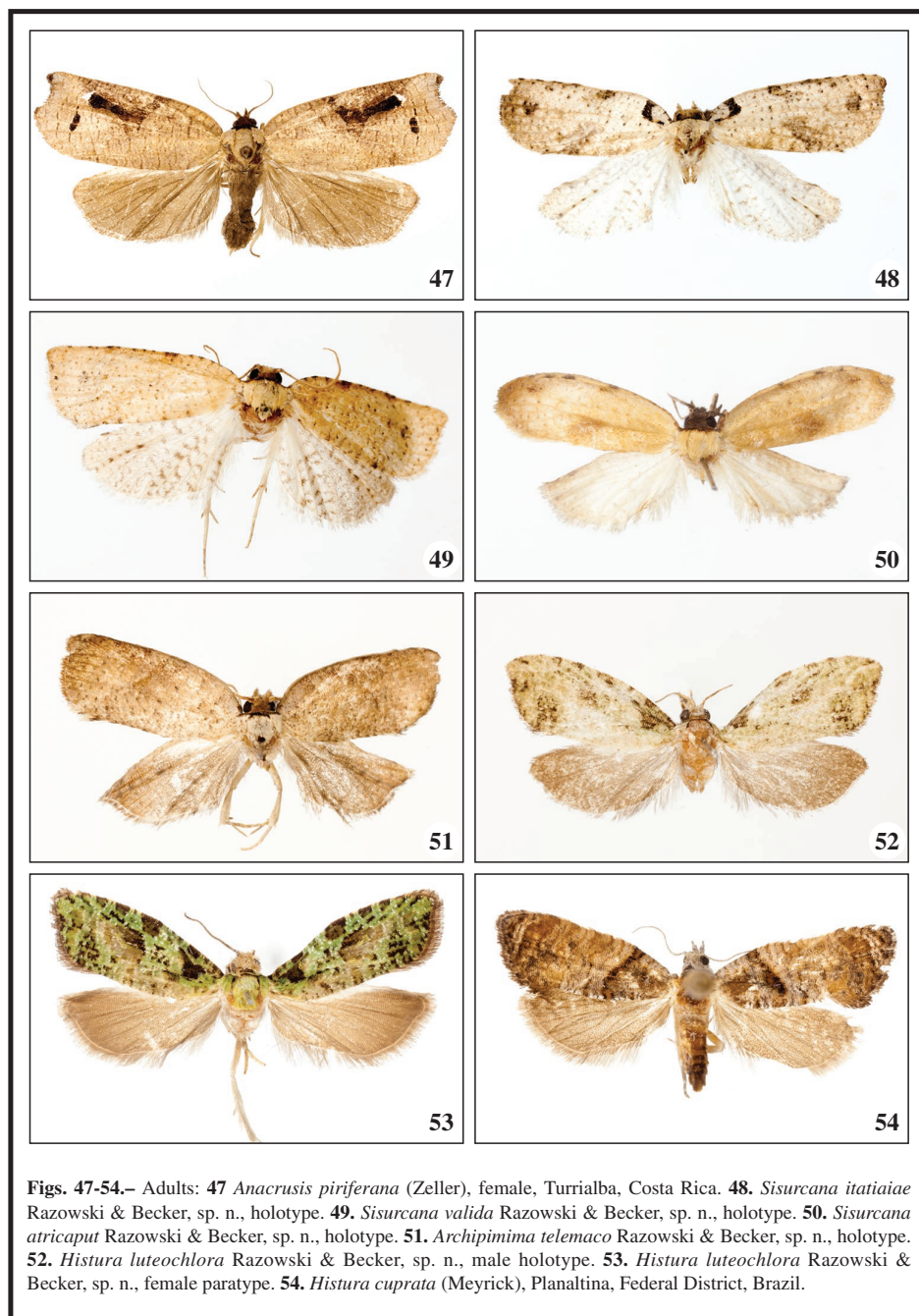
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